

C.W

# Holiday Home work

## (Ch-1)



- (1) India is located in northern hemisphere
- (2) The main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  &  $37^{\circ}6'N$
- (3) India lies in longitude of  $68^{\circ}7'E$  &  $97^{\circ}25'E$
- (4) Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'N$ )
- (5) Andaman & Nicobar islands, Lakshadweep<sub>island</sub>
- (6) Total area of Indian land mass is  $3.28m$ <sub>Sq.km</sub>
- (7) Countries bigger than India are Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil & Australia
- (8) The total length of coastline of India is  $7516.6$ <sub>km</sub>
- (9) Arabian Sea on west & Bay of Bengal on<sub>east</sub>
- (10) Time lag of 2 hours
- (11) Standard Meridian of India is  $82^{\circ}30'E$

12) Standard Meridian Passthrough Mirzapur (UP)

13)  $82^{\circ}30'E$  is chosen as Standard meridian because it almost pass from Centre of India

14) Yes, because India has the longest Coastline only

15) India has 28 states & union territories

16) Smallest - Goa, Largest - Rajasthan

17) MP, Chattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand

18) Gujarat, Rajasthan, ~~Punjab~~ Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir  
Sharing border with Pakistan

19) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh - ~~(China)~~  
Sharing border with China

20) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh  
Share border with Myanmar

21) West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram share border with Bangladesh

22) Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh

- 23) Sri Lanka & Maldives
- 24) Sri Lanka is Separated from India by Palk Strait
- 25) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa  
and West Bengal
- 26) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat
- 27) Kavaratti - Lakshadweep Island
- 28) Nepal
- 29) Tropic of Cancer Passes from Gujarat,  
MP, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, W. Bengal,  
Tripura, Mizoram
- 30) Place situated on three Seas of India  
is Kanyakumari.

### Ch-2)

- 1) Our Country has Practically all major  
Physical features. like - mountains,  
Plains, deserts, Plateaus & islands.

2) weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.

3) Theory of Plate tectonics - A/q this theory the Earth's crust has been divided into 7 major plates

4) Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America, Antarctica as one single landmass

5) Due to collision of Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the ~~Tethys~~ Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya

6) Himadri - Inner Himalaya

7) Mt. Everest (8848 m) highest peak of Himalaya

8) Highest peak of Himalaya in India - Kanchenjunga (8598 m)

9) Dhaulagiri (8172 m), Annapurna (8078 m), Nanda Devi (7817 m), Namcha Barwa (7756 m)

10) Passes in Himalaya - Karakoram Pass, Shipkila Pass, Bomdila Pass.

11) Himachal - South of Himadri

12) Valleys in Himachal - The Kangra & Kullu.

13) Outermost range of Himalaya - Shiwaliks

14) Average width of Shiwalik - 10-50 kms  
and average altitude - 900m - 1100 m

15) Duns - longitudinal valley between Lesser Himalaya & Shiwaliks

16) Duns - Dehradun, Kotli Dun, Patti Dun

17) Purvanchal - Patkai Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur, Mizo hills, Garo, Khasi & Jaintia Hill.

18) Purvanchal or eastern hill - Strong Sandstone which are sedimentary rock, covered with forest  
run in ranges & valleys

19) Main river system - Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra

20) Distributaries - river split in their lower course into many channels due to deposition of silt